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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Ian Day,

**Plaintiff,**

V.

## City of Phoenix, an Arizona municipality,

## The City.

No. CV-22-00177-PHX-DGC

## ORDER

Plaintiff Ian Day asserts a free speech retaliation claim against Defendant City of Phoenix pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Doc. 26. The City has filed a motion for summary judgment. Doc. 77. The motion is fully briefed, and the Court heard oral argument on October 16, 2023. For the reasons stated below, the Court will grant the City's motion.

## I. Background.

In 2015, Plaintiff was hired by the City as a water quality inspector in the Water Services Department (“WSD”). Doc. 26 ¶ 26. Between 2015 and 2018 Plaintiff received positive performance evaluations and was eventually promoted to senior water quality inspector. Doc. 74 ¶¶ 11-16.

In February 2019, a WSD employee emailed then-HR Supervisor Donna Love regarding an incident of harassment by Plaintiff at AZ Water, a professional organization. *Id.* ¶ 17. An HR Representative and Plaintiff’s third-line supervisor met with Plaintiff to

1 discuss the matter. *Id.* ¶¶ 7, 17. More concerns about Plaintiff’s behavior at AZ Water  
 2 were expressed to City employees between February and April of 2019. *Id.* ¶¶ 19-21.

3 In late 2018 and early 2019, Plaintiff began raising his concerns that WSD’s  
 4 Environmental Services Division was not adequately addressing environmental  
 5 contamination of City stormwater drains. Doc. 26 ¶¶ 29-36. In March 2019, Plaintiff  
 6 alerted supervisors within WSD about concerns regarding a facility he had inspected.  
 7 Doc. 74 ¶¶ 22-25.

8 On May 6, 2019, Plaintiff was issued a coaching memo by his supervisor about his  
 9 behavior at AZ Water. *Id.* ¶ 27. On May 16, 2019, Plaintiff filed a grievance regarding  
 10 the coaching memo. *Id.* ¶ 28. The same day, Plaintiff submitted a similar complaint to the  
 11 City’s Integrity Line Commission (“ILC”). *Id.* ¶ 29.

12 In June 2019, Plaintiff sent emails to the Arizona Department of Environmental  
 13 Quality – an agency of the State of Arizona – outlining his concerns about the City’s  
 14 stormwater permitting process. *Id.* ¶ 35. In October 2019, Plaintiff met with State House  
 15 Representative Athena Salman to discuss his concerns about environmental and public  
 16 health risks going uncorrected by WSD. *Id.* ¶ 45. Plaintiff provided Ms. Salman with a  
 17 packet of confidential documents meant to support his claims. *Id.*

18 The same month, City Manager Ed Zuercher received the packet disclosed to  
 19 Representative Salman through the Mayor’s Chief of Staff. *Id.* ¶ 47. Zuercher referred the  
 20 matter to the ILC. On October 25, 2019, a complaint was opened regarding disclosure of  
 21 the packet. *Id.* ¶¶ 47-48.

22 On June 30, 2020, Plaintiff emailed Zuercher and identified himself as the person  
 23 who gave the packet to Representative Salman. *Id.* ¶ 62. Plaintiff sent several follow-up  
 24 emails to Zuercher detailing his allegations and issues with his supervisors. *Id.* ¶¶ 65-69.  
 25 On July 9, 2020, Zuercher emailed Plaintiff and explained that he was retaining an attorney  
 26 to do an outside investigation of Plaintiff’s complaints. *Id.* ¶ 70.

27 Multiple complaints about Plaintiff’s conduct in the workplace, including  
 28 allegations of harassment and insubordination, were made throughout 2019 and 2020. *Id.*

¶¶ 19-24. The City provided further verbal and written coaching to Plaintiff, including a memo of expectations, a performance improvement plan, a performance review, a written reprimand, an 8-hour suspension, and eventually a cease-and-desist notice. *Id.* ¶¶ 18, 27, 41-42, 56, 77, 79.

On March 21, 2021, Eric Froberg, Interim Director of WSD, issued a Pre-Termination memo to Plaintiff. *Id.* ¶ 80. On April 2, 2021, Froberg issued a notice of termination to Plaintiff. *Id.* ¶ 82. On April 3, 2021, Plaintiff emailed Zuercher informing him that he had been terminated. *Id.* ¶ 83. Plaintiff appealed his termination to the City’s Civil Service Board, but it was upheld by the Board. *Id.* ¶¶ 84, 89, 90.

Plaintiff alleges that the City retaliated against him beginning in September 2019 for reporting concerns about potential unaddressed environmental hazards to outside individuals and entities. Plaintiff asserts a claim against the City for violation of his First Amendment rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Doc. 26 ¶ 175.

## **II. Summary Judgment Standard.**

Summary judgment is appropriate if the moving party shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party “bears the initial responsibility of informing the court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of [the record] which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit will preclude the entry of summary judgment, and the disputed evidence must be “such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

## **III. Discussion.**

### **A. Municipal Liability.**

Municipalities like the City are considered persons under § 1983 and may be liable for causing a constitutional deprivation. *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978); *Long v. Cnty. of L.A.*, 442 F.3d 1178, 1185 (9th Cir. 2006). But

1 a municipality “cannot be held liable solely because it employs a tortfeasor – or, in other  
 2 words, a municipality cannot be held liable under [§ 1983] under a *respondeat superior*  
 3 theory.” *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691; *see Ulrich v. City & Cnty. of S.F.*, 308 F.3d 968, 984  
 4 (9th Cir. 2002) (same).

5 The Supreme Court has provided several guiding principles for determining when a  
 6 city can be held liable under § 1983:

7 First, . . . municipalities may be held liable under § 1983 only for acts for  
 8 which the municipality itself is actually responsible, that is, acts which the  
 9 municipality has officially sanctioned or ordered. Second, only those  
 10 municipal officials who have final policymaking authority may by their  
 11 actions subject the government to § 1983 liability. Third, whether a  
 12 particular official has final policymaking authority is a question of state law.  
 13 Fourth, the challenged action must have been taken pursuant to a policy  
 14 adopted by the official or officials responsible under state law for making  
 15 policy in that area of the city’s business.

16 *City of St. Louis v. Praprotnik*, 485 U.S. 112, 123 (1988) (cleaned up).

17 Applying these principles, courts have held that when a person with final  
 18 policymaking authority is responsible for even an isolated constitutional violation, that  
 19 single instance may suffice to establish a municipal “policy.” *Christie v. Iopa*, 176 F.3d  
 20 1231, 1235 (9th Cir. 1999). Thus, the City may be liable under § 1983 for Plaintiff’s  
 21 termination if it was made by a final city policymaker and violated Plaintiff’s constitutional  
 22 rights. A key question, therefore, is whether Plaintiff was terminated by a city official with  
 23 final policymaking authority.

24 The parties agree that Zuercher is a final policymaker for the City. They also agree,  
 25 however, that Froberg – not Zuercher – terminated Plaintiff. Docs. 26 ¶ 166; 77 at 7; 80 at  
 26 14. Plaintiff argues that the City is liable for Froberg’s actions because Zuercher either  
 27 (1) delegated his final policymaking authority to Froberg or (2) ratified Froberg’s decision.  
 28 Doc. 80 at 14. The Court will address these two theories separately.

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1           **1. Delegation of Final Authority.**

2       “Authority to make municipal policy may be . . . delegated by an official who  
 3 possesses such authority[.]” *Praprotnik*, 485 U.S at 124. A court must determine whether  
 4 the policymakers have merely delegated discretion to act, or whether they have delegated  
 5 final policymaking authority. *Christie*, 176 F.3d at 1236. The Supreme Court has provided  
 6 this guidance on delegation:

7       When an official’s discretionary decisions are constrained by policies not of  
 8 that official’s making, those policies, rather than the subordinate’s departures  
 9 from them, are the act of the municipality. Similarly, when a subordinate’s  
 10 decision is subject to review by the municipality’s authorized policymakers,  
 11 they have retained the authority to measure the official’s conduct for  
 12 conformance with their policies. If the authorized policymakers approve a  
 subordinate’s decision and the basis for it, their ratification would be  
 chargeable to the municipality because their decision is final.

13      *Praprotnik*, 485 U.S. at 127.

14      Applying this guidance, the Court concludes that Froberg was not delegated final  
 15 policymaking authority because his termination of Plaintiff was subject to review and  
 16 approval by both Zuercher and the Civil Service Board.

17      Phoenix Code § 37-2 specifically states that Froberg’s decisions as acting director  
 18 of WSD are subject to review and approval by City Manager Zuercher:

19       The [WSD] Director is the general executive officer of the Department and  
 20 is in charge of all operations, personnel, equipment and facilities of the  
 21 Department. . . . The Director will establish, administer and supervise rules,  
 22 policies, procedures and agreements consistent with this chapter. The  
 23 Director will recommend and administer water and sewer service charges  
 24 and fees. *At all times, the Director’s actions are subject to approval of the  
 City Manager.*

25      Doc. 26 ¶ 24 (emphasis added).

26      Employment decisions of the WSD Director are also reviewable by the City’s Civil  
 27 Service Board. Under the City charter, the Board has the authority to review disciplinary  
 28 actions by the WSD Director. Doc. 79-1 at 43-44. Indeed, in this case the parties agree

1 that the Board did review and uphold Plaintiff's termination by Froberg. Doc. 74 ¶ 90; *see*  
2 *also* Doc. 76-2 at 33-34.

3 The Supreme Court has made clear that "when a subordinate's decision is subject  
4 to review by the municipality's authorized policymakers, *they* have retained the authority  
5 to measure the official's conduct for conformance with their policies" and the subordinate's  
6 decision is not that of a final policymaker. *Praprotnik*, 485 U.S. at 127 (emphasis added);  
7 *see also Lytle v. Carl*, 382 F.3d 978, 985 (9th Cir. 2004) (supervisor was final policymaker  
8 because "the Board did not review discipline of individual employees such as Lytle, and  
9 did not retain the authority to review such discipline"); *Chung v. Cnty. of Santa Clara*, No.  
10 21-CV-07583-WHO, 2022 WL 6768204 at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2022) (county entity had  
11 the ability to overturn the employment decisions of the district attorney, and the district  
12 attorney therefore did not have final policymaking authority).

13 Plaintiff points to the testimony of both Zuercher and Froberg to support his claim  
14 that Froberg had final policymaking authority. Doc. 80 at 16. Zuercher gave the following  
15 testimony:

16 Q. Mr. Zuercher, who had ultimate authority to fire Ian Day?

17 A. Well, the responsibility for that decision-making was with the Water  
18 Services Director. And so that's – that was the authority to fire.

19 Doc. 79-1 at 52.

20 Mr. Froberg provided this testimony while reviewing his final termination notice to  
21 Plaintiff:

22 Q. What does that mean that you would have signed that and that the City  
23 Manager delegated it to you?

24 A. That generally means that the City Manager allows department heads to  
25 run their own departments as they see fit, right, from hirings, firings, in this  
26 case terminations. So, in this case, Mr. Zuercher, now Mr. Barton, they  
27 delegate that responsibility to the department heads.

28 *Id.* at 75.

1        This testimony confirms that Zuercher authorized Froberg to make termination  
 2 decisions as Froberg saw fit, but says nothing about Zuercher's authority to review those  
 3 decisions as provided in Phoenix Code § 37-2, or about the Civil Service Board's authority  
 4 to review Froberg's decision as happened in this case. Because this review authority is  
 5 undisputed and eliminates Froberg as a final policymaker under Supreme Court precedent,  
 6 the Court finds that Froberg was not a final policymaker and his action in terminating  
 7 Plaintiff cannot be used to establish the City's liability under § 1983. *See Chung*, 2022  
 8 WL 6768204 at \*5 (finding that testimony of the decision-maker that he oversaw  
 9 operations and set policy did "not overcome the dispositive language of the County  
 10 Charter"); *Molex v. City & Cnty. of S.F.*, No. 11-CV-01282-YGR, 2012 WL 3042256 (N.D.  
 11 Cal. July 25, 2012), *aff'd*, 586 F. App'x 292 (9th Cir. 2014) (finding no delegation though  
 12 the decisionmaker called herself a designee because evidence showed that her decisions  
 13 were reviewed by her superior). Nor does Zuercher's knowledge of Plaintiff's situation  
 14 show that he delegated final policymaking authority to Froberg. *See Praprotnik*, 485 U.S.  
 15 at 130 ("Simply going along with discretionary decisions made by one's subordinates,  
 16 however, is not a delegation to them of the authority to make policy.").

17       Plaintiff cites *Hyland v. Wonder*, 117 F.3d 405 (9th Cir. 1997), in support of his  
 18 argument. That case found that San Francisco superior court judges had delegated final  
 19 policymaking authority over volunteer personnel decisions to the Chief Juvenile Probation  
 20 Officer. Because the city charter did not specify who had policymaking authority over  
 21 hiring and firing volunteers, the court relied on testimony indicating that the judges made  
 22 no employment policy and left the internal management of the probation department to the  
 23 chief. *Id.* at 414. The court disregarded language in the city charter giving review power  
 24 to both the judges and the civil service system because the language applied only to  
 25 employees, not to volunteers. *Id.* at 415. In this case, the City Manager and Civil Service  
 26 Board's authority to review Plaintiff's termination by Froberg is clear and undisputed.

27       Plaintiff's reliance on *Menotti v. City of Seattle*, 409 F.3d 1113 (9th Cir. 2005), is  
 28 similarly misplaced. That case found a dispute of fact as to whether the Mayor of Seattle

1 had delegated final policymaking authority regarding a city emergency order to the police  
 2 chief. The mayor testified that he relied on the police to carry out the order in question.  
 3 *Id.* at 1147. Unlike this case, there was no clear city-code language retaining review  
 4 authority.

5 Plaintiff cites the termination notice itself as showing that Froberg had authority to  
 6 sign on behalf of Zuercher. *See* Doc. 75-6 at 10 (Froberg signed termination notice for  
 7 “City Manager (delegated to Dept. Head)”). Plaintiff claims that this signature block  
 8 creates a factual dispute about whether Froberg was a final policymaker. Doc. 80 at 16.  
 9 But Froberg’s authority to sign on behalf of the City Manager is established through City  
 10 Code § 2-5(A), which allows the City Manager to “delegate to a specific administrative  
 11 officer the right and power to stamp the name and position of the City Manager . . . which  
 12 shall have the same force and effect as though the City Manager had, in person and by his  
 13 own act, signed the document or paper.” Doc. 26 ¶ 17. The fact that administrators could  
 14 sign on behalf of the City Manager, in a city with thousands of employees, does not show  
 15 that the administrators were given final policymaking authority. Section 2-5(A) provides  
 16 that Froberg can sign for Zuercher, not that his decision is final and unreviewable by  
 17 Zuercher or the Civil Service Board. *See Molex*, 2012 WL 3042256 at \*15 (signing of a  
 18 dismissal letter “for” a final policymaker did not create an issue of triable fact).

19 The Court concludes that the review power of Zuercher under Phoenix Code § 37-  
 20 2, and of the Civil Service Board under the City charter, establish as a matter of law that  
 21 Froberg was not delegated final policymaking authority to terminate Plaintiff. The City’s  
 22 § 1983 liability therefore cannot be established by Plaintiff’s delegation theory.

23 **2. Ratification.**

24 A municipality may be liable for a single constitutional violation if the final  
 25 policymaker “ratified a subordinate’s actions.” *Christie* 176 F.3d at 1238. To show  
 26 ratification, a plaintiff must prove that the authorized decisionmaker both knew the basis  
 27 for their subordinate’s decision and approved the decision: “If the authorized policymakers  
 28

1 approve a subordinate's decision and the basis for it, their ratification would be chargeable  
 2 to the municipality because their decision is final." *Praprotnik*, 485 U.S. at 127.

3 In alleging that Zuercher ratified Froberg's decision to terminate him, Plaintiff notes  
 4 that Zuercher: (1) hired an independent attorney to investigate Plaintiff's allegations and  
 5 requested that the attorney report directly to him; (2) knew Plaintiff was the whistleblower  
 6 who provided the confidential documents to Representative Salman; and (3) failed to  
 7 respond to Plaintiff's email informing him of the termination. Doc. 80 at 15. Plaintiff also  
 8 cites deposition testimony from Froberg suggesting that Zuercher was aware of plans to  
 9 terminate Plaintiff prior to the termination. *Id.*; Doc. 79 ¶ 166.

10 This evidence may be sufficient for a reasonable jury to find that Zuercher knew  
 11 about Plaintiff's employment issues, whistleblowing activity, and termination, but it is not  
 12 sufficient for a jury to find that Zuercher actually approved Froberg's termination decision.  
 13 The only affirmative act by Zuercher is the hiring of an attorney to investigate Plaintiff's  
 14 environmental concerns. Doc. 80 at 15. The attorney was retained to investigate Plaintiff's  
 15 claims of non-compliance within WSD. Doc. 75-5 at 79. The hiring of the attorney was  
 16 not the same action as Plaintiff's termination. Nor does Zuercher's failure to respond to  
 17 Plaintiff's post-termination email support Plaintiff's theory of ratification. The Ninth  
 18 Circuit has made clear that "a mere failure to overrule a subordinate's actions, without  
 19 more, is insufficient to support a § 1983 claim." *Lytle*, 382 F.3d at 987.

20 For summary judgment to be denied, "there must be evidence on which the jury  
 21 could reasonably find for the plaintiff." 477 U.S. at 252. Zuercher's approval of Froberg's  
 22 termination decision is necessary for Plaintiff's ratification claim, and Plaintiff has  
 23 presented no evidence from which a jury could reasonably find that Zuercher not only knew  
 24 of Plaintiff's termination but actually approved it. See *Blackman v. Omak Sch. Dist.*, 466  
 25 F. Supp. 3d 1172, 1191 (E.D. Wash. 2020) (evidence that a policymaker was notified of  
 26 the employment decision insufficient to support ratification).

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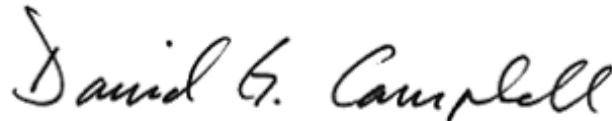
1           **B. Motion to Strike.**

2           On September 22, 2023, the City filed a reply in support of its summary judgment  
3 motion and an additional statement of facts. Docs. 86, 87. The Local Rules of Civil  
4 Procedure do not permit a reply statement of facts. *See LRCiv 56.1(b).* The Court will  
5 grant the Plaintiff's motion to strike.

6           **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 7           1. The City's motion for summary judgment (Doc. 77) is **granted**.  
8           2. Plaintiff's motion to strike (Doc. 88) is **granted**.  
9           3. The Clerk of Court shall enter judgment in favor of the City and terminate  
10 this action.

11           Dated this 25th day of October, 2023.

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14           David G. Campbell  
15           Senior United States District Judge  
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